

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 3a./3d.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.34.

September 17, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 87 71

September 17, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 86 79

7752 日二初月

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1917.

一九一七年九月十七日

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

The War Cabinet Problem.

London, September 16.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, negotiations aiming at the creation of a Cabinet of five lasted all day on Friday and throughout the night. The problem was to surmount the refusal of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates to collaborate with the bourgeoisie, with a complication due to the withdrawal of the Moscow commercial and industrial elements, on whom M. Kerensky counted, and the uncertainty of General Alexeiff, who is threatening to resign. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, adhering to the attitude expressed in the resolution cabled yesterday morning, submitted to M. Kerensky a list of Socialist Ministers with M. Kerensky or M. Tsvetkoff as Premier. This was not acceptable to M. Kerensky, who did not wish to bar the entry of Cadets into the Government. The discussion resulted in the resignation of M. Stoebeiff, M. Avkoentseff and M. Zavadny, who disapproved the settlement and opposed the resolution of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

The New Ministry.

Later.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that after a protracted discussion a War Cabinet of five will probably be formed, consisting of M. Kerensky as Premier; General Verkhovsky, Minister of War; Admiral Verderevsky, Minister of Marine; M. Tereshchenko, Foreign Minister; and M. Nikitich, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

A Concession to Finland.

London, September 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the Provisional Government has issued a manifesto granting the Finnish people the right to decide questions formerly the prerogative of the Grand Duke of Finland.

Government Power Strengthened.

London, September 16.

Well-informed Russian opinion in London considers that the recent events have finally moved the national spirit and eliminated the danger of the extremist propaganda. There has been widespread complaint that there has been too much talk, but the Government by its action in this crisis has acquired tremendous power. The arrest of General Korniloff and his accomplices was effected much more easily than was thought possible, and has greatly eased the tension.

A telegram from Petrograd states that General Alexeiff had General Korniloff arrested. Whatever General Korniloff's personal motives, the revolt must have developed into a reactionary movement backed by landowners and capitalists, as the bulk of the Army and population did not support him. A realization of this contingency has united Russia as nothing else could, and the separatist movements in Finland and Ukraine have already weakened. It is officially announced in Petrograd that authority will be temporarily centralized in some members of the Provisional Government.

Proposed Democratic Conference.

London, September 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says its transpires that the Maximalist resolutions adopted by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, as cabled on the 16th instant, were passed in the absence of most of the soldier delegates. A plenary session of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has now overwhelmingly rejected the resolutions and adopted instead a Maximalist resolution deciding that in view of the necessity of the constitution of a strong revolutionary power free from all compromise with the anti-Revolutionary and bourgeois elements, the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates have decided to convene immediately a conference of representatives of the whole organized democracy for the settlement of the question of the constitution of power capable of leading the country until the meeting of the Constituent Assembly. Meanwhile, it urges the revolutionary democracy energetically to support the Government. M. Tsvetkoff, the President of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, has announced that the above Conference will be held in Petrograd not later than the 20th instant.

Russia a Republic.

London, September 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the Government has proclaimed Russia a Republic.

The Cossacks' Attitude.

London, September 16.

A Petrograd message says the War Cabinet of five, mentioned this morning, is confirmed officially.

The Council of Don Cossacks has refused to obey the order of the Government to arrest General Kaledine, on the ground that General Kaledine must attend a Cossack Conference to-day to furnish explanations. It has also passed a resolution protesting against the charge that the Cossacks sympathise with the anti-Revolutionaries and declaring that it has always supported the Government.

Naval Officers Shot.

London, September 17.

A message from Helsingfors says that the crew of the Russian warship Petropavlovsk shot four of their officers owing to their refusal to sign a pledge of fidelity to the Provisional Government. Subsequently, the Revolutionary Committee sent a message condemning the crew.

A German Naval Offensive Probable.

London, September 17.

A message from Admiral Verderevsky, telegraphed from the Baltic Fleet, contains a warning that a German naval offensive is highly probable.

RESULT OF COTTON RESTRICTION.

London, September 18.

The result of the first week's working of the cotton restriction scheme is that seven hundred operatives at Rochdale, three hundred operatives at Bury and two mills at Oldham are idle.

GERMAN DREAM ENDS IN SMOKE.

London, September 18.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich, a Constantinople telegram states that the new railway station, built by the Germans as a terminus for the Bagdad Railway, and two huge warehouses, have been burned down. The damage is estimated at four million francs.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

More Successful British Raids.

London, September 16.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—We again raided Cheraspy and penetrated the far eastern outskirts. In addition to prisoners and wounded we killed over seventy Germans in these raids. We drove off raiders north of Lintz. We repulsed a counter-attack north of the Lowerneuse Crête in an effort to retake the strong point we captured yesterday.

Big British Attacks.

London, September 16.

A German wireless official message states:—North of the Menin Ypres Road the English forced our foremost trenches over a company's breadth. The English broke forth on a fifteen-hundred-metre front at Cheraspy, using flame throwers and armoured cars. We threw them out in hand-to-hand fighting. A second attempt also broke down.

Enemy Attack Frustrated.

London, September 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—The enemy raided in the neighbourhoods of the Ypres-Comines Canal and to the east of Maissone. A few of our men are missing. The enemy heavily bombarded to the north of Langemarck and his infantry attempted to advance, but our counter-barrage prevented the attack from developing. There is considerable artillery activity in the Ypres sector. Aeroplanes co-operated with the artillery, despite the wind favouring the enemy, and dropped three tons of explosives on two aerodromes east of Courtrai, on an aerodrome and ammunition dump to the north-east of Cambrai and also on billets and huts. We brought down six and drove down two enemy machines. Four of ours are missing.

On the French Front.

London, September 17.

A French communiqué states:—There has been considerable artillery fire in the region of Braye and Cerny. A fresh German attack on the right bank of the Marne, to the north of Cauriers wood, was repulsed. On the left bank there has been lively artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Monthanne.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

London, September 16.

An Italian official message states:—We gained ground on the south-eastern margin of the Brianza Plateau, taking 416 prisoners. We dropped two-and-a-half bombs on troops massed east of Monte San Gabriele.

THE RUSSIANS DOING WELL.

London, September 16.

A Russian official wireless message states:—A stubborn battle is proceeding on the Pakov Road, in the region of Zeglevol Farm. Our troops are showing great firmness and stability in repelling the enemy. We repulsed attacks in the direction of Focani, north-west of Morechesci.

EGYPTIAN COTTON SCHEME.

London, September 16.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Cairo, the message from Alexandria on the 10th instant was cabled under a misapprehension. The decree provides for the cultivation of one-third of the perennial area, thus approximately 1,555,000 feddans are left under cotton, representing a reduction of roughly 320,000 feddans on last year's area.

MORE MEN NEEDED FOR THE ARMY.

London, September 16.

Replying to a deputation on Saturday, the Minister of National Service stated that the Department was being reorganized with a view to meeting the forthcoming demand for more recruits. He emphasized that in order that the Army should be well-balanced and that the civil population should do necessary war work and maintain a healthy public opinion, men of all military ages must be recruited, and some men of all ages must remain at home.

THE SWEDISH REVELATIONS.

London, September 17.

The Swedish Minister, in an interview with an American correspondent, declares that he telephoned on the 10th instant to the Swedish Minister in Berlin making strong representations against the abuse of Sweden's good faith and asking for explanations from Berlin, but no reply has yet been received.

U. S. WAR CREDITS BILL.

London, September 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Senate has unanimously passed the War Credits Bill authorizing the issue of bonds totalling 11,638 million dollars which the House of Representatives had already passed.

AMERICA CONTROLS SUGAR INDUSTRY.

London, September 16.

The United States Government has assumed control of the entire sugar industry. The manufacture, importation and distribution will henceforth be conducted by license.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ABSENCE OF WAR DESPATCHES.

London, Sept. 15.
The "Times" criticizes the reticence of the War Cabinet and the omission of the War Office to publish the despatches of this year's campaigns and battles. It dwells on the silence regarding Palestine, Salonica and East Africa, but says that the greatest puzzle is the Western Front. It compares Lord French's promptitude at a time of unprecedented stress and anxiety with the present inaction and says the public are not so passive and easily placated as in 1914.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

A Fresh Political Difficulties.

Petrograd, Sept. 15.

M. Kerensky is having great difficulty in forming a cabinet owing to the resolution passed by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates which bars the Cadet Party and threatens as a result the refusal of the Commercialists and Industrialists to collaborate with the Socialists. The only solution at present appears to be an exclusively Socialist Cabinet, to which M. Kerensky is said to be opposed.

Seven Rebels Officers Killed.

London, Sept. 15.

A Copenhagen telegram states that a message from Viborg reports that General Orawowski, commandant at Viborg, General Stefanov and five other officers were arrested as supporters of General Korniloff and taken to the Town Hall. Thousands of soldiers stormed the building, killing the whole seven officers.

Korniloff's Spirited Proclamation.

London, Sept. 15.

The "Daily Chronicle" correspondent at Petrograd sends the text of General Korniloff's proclamation, issued at the time of his refusal to resign his command. It says that only love of liberty and his country led him to disobey the demand that he should resign. He would rather die than sacrifice his life. He accuses the Provisional Government itself of provoking a counter-revolution by its incapacity to govern, its indecision and feebleness in exerting authority. He continues "Awake Men of Russia from your folly and infatuation! Don't walk into the abyss into which the country is plunging. I appeal to the Provisional Government to come to my Headquarters, where its liberty will be secured by my word of honour, and to draw up with me a Government of national defence guaranteeing victory and to lead Russia to a future worthy of a powerful and free people."

The Outbreak of the Rebellion.

New York, Sept. 15.

The Associated Press correspondent at Petrograd, writing on September 14, says that an officer who has arrived from General Korniloff's Headquarters, describing the outbreak of the rebellion, says that General Korniloff told a number of picked regiments on September 8th that they were needed to enforce the Riga front, although the real aim was Petrograd. The same night General Korniloff prepared his first proclamation, which is not yet available. The Socialist compositors refused to print it, whereupon an officer ordered a detachment of Turpmans to cut down the compositors unless they obeyed. The compositors later received M. Kerensky's proclamation, which they printed secretly with General Korniloff's. In the meantime the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates conducted a vigorous agitation among the striking battalions. M. Kerensky's proclamation, which the printers heaped on passing trains full of soldiers, caused dissension. A battalion of Cavaliers of St. George declared they would die for the Provisional Government.

Another officer states that regiments were summoned to Mohilov, ostensibly to study English bombing methods. When they arrived they were told that extremists in Petrograd planned a house to house massacre of the bourgeoisie and a separate peace, but on reaching Moscow they got M. Kerensky's proclamation.

The above stories do not tell what happened in the next few days but apparently M. Kerensky's proclamation had the desired effect on the soldiers, who were not too keen to fight.

General Korniloff Arrested.

London, Sept. 15.

The latest from Petrograd, dated last night, states that General Korniloff has not yet surrendered.

Later.

General Korniloff and his principal lieutenants have been arrested.

An Improved Situation.

Petrograd, Sept. 16.

As a result of all night deliberations regarding the formation of the new Cabinet a favourable solution has been reached. The political situation, which has been most critical, has appreciably improved. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, mentioned yesterday, also resolved declaring that secret treaties were void; and demanding an immediate proposal of peace to all belligerents, the cessation of repressive measures, the re-establishment of Democratic military organisations and the immediate convocation of the Constituent Assembly. M. Kerensky has issued a manifesto to the army in which he orders the cessation of political disputes, the resumption of the transport of troops according to orders of the General Staff and the cessation of arrests and dismissals of commanders by troops.

FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

London, Sept. 15.

An official message from Salonika states: Our aeroplanes bombed encampments and dumps at Bupel, Victoria and Cernista causing considerable damage.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS AND THE WAR.

London, Sept. 16.

M. Albert Thomas in a statement to the "Observer's" Paris correspondent says he is particularly anxious that the decision of French socialists not to allow members to join the new Cabinet should not be interpreted by Britain as meaning that the policy of a sacred union for the vigorous prosecution of the war is ended. On the contrary we have resolved to adopt an independent attitude for the present, in order to promote a more vigorous prosecution of the war. We support M. Painlevé's Cabinet in everything it does to strengthen national defence. We feel that the choice of some of the new members of the Cabinet was dictated merely by political motives; whereas the time has come when there should be a real war Government, consisting only of men appointed for reasons of efficiency. Secondly we feel that the Government should be able to propose a clear war policy. It is my intention to devote myself entirely to an energetic propaganda for the adopting of efficient Government methods and the maintenance of national union, which shall become a real driving power. We shall be careful in the meantime not to put any stumbling block in the path of M. Painlevé.

(Continued on page 6.)

BRAVE TELEPHONE GIRLS.

How They "Carried On" Amid the Bombs.

Scenes of bravery among the girls of a Lyon telephone exchange during a recent raid are vividly described in the Telegraph and Telephone Worker by Mr. J. W. Kennedy, who was present. He says:

Bombs actually dropping in the immediate vicinity, while the presence of airmen over and on both sides of the building was reported, and while the smoke from exploded bombs was distinctly seen from the windows, and through it all, the supervisor nearest to me, I never saw her motion like a strong spirit seeking to help her under her charge.

I can paint no picture of social insanity. Some nerve there were as the bombs dropped, white faces were the rule, but in many of them the lines of determination were the strongest. Silent tears were dropped, but only for a moment; No one near me left her post, and calls were passing and cards connected with the music of death in our ears.

So near and insistent was the horrible thud of the bombs that most of us thought that some part of the building had been struck. It seemed

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GENERAL NEWS.

Legend in History.

Sir Philip Megges, M.P., presided at the ninth annual meeting of the Secondary Schools Association, held at Caxton Hall. In an address the Master of Balliol advocated the introduction of a wider teaching of natural science and of history into secondary education. Referring to critical history, he said he rather regretted the loss of King Alfred and the Cakes, and such like stories, but they did not altogether lose their value. He remembered a question paper, "What would King Alfred think of Home Rule?" The answer of one of the lads was not inappropriate:—"If King Alfred were living now he would be too old to feel any interest in politics."

Issue of Sovereigns Suspended.

It was explained (says a Simla telegram of August 10) in a press communiqué dated April 27 that the Government had decided to release sovereigns for the purchase of produce at various centres up-country, and during the last three months a considerable quantity of sovereigns have been issued for the purchase of wheat, food grains and cotton. This measure was necessitated by the great pressure on Government rice stocks during this period, the demand for currency being particularly heavy in connection with the finance of purchases of wheat and other food grains for the Home Government. These special demands have now fallen off and the immediate strain on rice stocks of Government has now been relaxed. They have therefore decided, in order to conserve their gold resources as far as possible, to discontinue the issue of sovereigns for the present. Should circumstances during the ensuing busy season indicate the desirability of resuming gold issues the matter will then be further considered.

The Pluck of Poplar.
Mrs. Lloyd George opened a fete at Poplar in aid of local charities. Poplar has raised £60,000 for war charities, and nearly all this sum lies outside the borough. Mrs. Lloyd George congratulated Mr. Will Crooks on his recovery, and expressed the hope that he would live many years to fight the battle of the people. It was very difficult, she said, to keep hospitals and charities going even in peace times; it was ten times more difficult in time of war. She remembered visiting Poplar hospital immediately after the big explosion, and the work done there could not be overpraised. Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., addressing a number of wounded soldiers who were present, said:—I want to say to you lads, proud as you are of yourselves, you are not half as proud as we are of you. We shall win this war; we have got to win for the women and children. (Cheers.) I have been through every raid that has been made in this part of London, and if I had as much pluck as the women here have got, I should be a very brave man.

Four Times Torpedoed.
The record of Mr. G. A. Wagstaff, a Bangoon-born "boy," shows what perils are run by those who man the Naval Supply and Transport. He went to England to sit for an examination to obtain a chief engineer's certificate, and arrived there on the day war was declared with Germany. He at once joined the naval supply and transport and served for a year in the North Sea Fleet. He was transferred to duty on ships running between France and America, and while on these trips three ships that he was on were torpedoed. He contracted fever in Florida and was left at Gibraltar to recover and was returning to England convalescent about a month ago when he was torpedoed for the fourth time, on this occasion off Plymouth. He was in his boat at the time and had no chance to get proper clothing before getting into the boat, and the exposure, in his weakened state brought on pneumonia. He lost consciousness in the boat and came to again in a village hospital at Dartmoor. He did not recover from the illness and died at the age of 25.

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GENERAL NEWS

Wealthy German Dead.
Herr von Friedlander-Fuld, a German industrial magnate, died recently. He had built up an immense fortune, almost entirely by his own efforts, and was one of the richest men in Germany. He owned extensive coalfields and chemical factories in Silesia, and had bought several properties in other parts of Germany.

Egyptian Sultan's Donation to Anglican Church.

The Sultan of Egypt has given £1,000 to the fund for the building of an Anglican Cathedral at Cairo, the site for which was given by the Egyptian Government on his initiative. Sir R. Wingate and Bishop Macleay have both written warmly thanking the Sultan.

Manchester Dye Trade Revolutionised.

The Manchester dye trade has undergone a revolution during the war and brought prosperity to more than one British firm, owing to the necessity of inventing and manufacturing dyes formerly bought entirely from Germany. Just before the war the shares of one colour and dye stuff company were obtainable at nine shillings each. Now they are selling at ninety pounds sterling.

War Taxes in France.

By the Bill recently introduced by the French Minister of Finance, the tax on all war profits exceeding 500,000 francs (£20,000) is raised to 80 per cent., and upon all inheritances and bequests exceeding 2,000 francs (£80) it establishes a annual tax of three-tenths per cent. until the death of the beneficiary. The total revenue accruing under the Bill is estimated at 1,500,000,000 francs (£60,000,000).

Crop Prospects in India.

An official telegram from Simla reports that the rainfall has been scanty in Panjab (south-west), North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana, Central India (west), Berar, Central Provinces (west), and Hyderabad; fair in Chota-Nagpur, United Provinces (west), Punjab (east and north), Gujarat, Central Provinces (east), Kanara, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, and Madras Deccan; in excess in Lower Burma, Bihar, Kashmir, Central India (east), and Madras (south-east); normal elsewhere. Prospects are normal.

Policemen Ploughmen.

Sussex farmers, says the Times, have been informed that the Board of Agriculture, with the object of assisting in the breaking up of grass land, propose as an experiment to allocate 100 horses to agricultural counties, the horses being in charge of policemen, who have been selected as being capable ploughmen. Farmers will pay 12s. weekly per horse and the current local wage to the men, the minimum being fixed at 27s. weekly. Farmers accepting help must plough eight acres of new land during the month. A limited number of implements will also be provided.

Officer Sentenced for Bigamy.

At the Central Criminal Court recently Francis Godfrey St. John Kirkby, 26, Army officer, who pleaded "Guilty," at the last sessions to bigamy, was brought up for judgment. The Recorder passed on him a nominal sentence of one day's imprisonment. It was stated that there were previous convictions against the defendant, but that after them he had entered the employment of a firm where his conduct had given complete satisfaction. On the outbreak of the war he voluntarily enlisted, and was ultimately recommended for a commission.

Strikes in Japan.

The frequency of strikes in Japan of late has induced an enterprising Tokyo journalist to seek the views of Mr. Nagata, Director of the Police Bureau, with regard to the situation. Mr. Nagata says, in effect, that the strikes in that country may be regarded as another form of "luxurious tendencies" among the people. In his opinion, most of the strikes are not necessitated by any difficulty of livelihood among the workers; they simply want to get more pay, because their employers are making enormous profits. If the employers and the employed show more common sense and less self-interest, many of the strikes in Japan may be avoided.

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Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1917.

FALSE HOPES.

In view of the failure of so many of Germany's predictions to come to fruition, it is not without its amazing aspect that the German High Command should now fix early October as the latest and October 3 as the definite date for compelling the surrender of Britain in consequence of the submarine menace. From the very beginning of the war, the enemy has indulged in wild prophecy based on rule of thumb ideas. We can all remember the boast that within six weeks of the opening of hostilities the German armies were to be in Paris, just as we can recall the frequently expressed conviction that England was to be terrified into submission by Zeppelins—mention only two instances of enemy forecasts that have hardly worked out according to programme. Instead of the fancied prospect of entering the French capital, the Germans are daily being driven further away from it, while even the enemy himself has at length been compelled to admit the failure of the Zeppelin, in which he had placed such a firm and deep-rooted trust.

But it is characteristic of the Germans that they should pin their faith to a variety of hopes, so that when one fails another can be trotted forth and heralded with the customary flourish of trumpets. We have become quite accustomed to these periodical outbursts, however, and that is why we can afford to regard with equanimity the latest U-boat boasts and threats. The Germans now know that they have come to the end of their tether—that their armies and airships have failed as offensive forces; and, flung upon their last weapon of hope, they now seek to strike terror into the hearts of the British people by telling that they can bring Britain to her knees within a specified period. Incidentally, this latest declaration somewhat conflicts with the recent assertion in a German paper that no German with any intelligence ever contended that Britain could be starved into surrender. However, we can afford to permit the enemy to go on deluding himself, in the certain knowledge that October 3, or any other date ahead, will find the German hopes still unfulfilled and the Allied faith in victory more than ever justified. We do not, of course, seek to deny that submarine warfare has made serious inroads on our shipping; the loss of an average of about twenty vessels a week is no light matter. But we have it on the authority of naval experts that we are more than holding our own, that time is on our side, and that ultimate success is assured. Not only are we now getting into full swing with the scheme for the construction of standardized ships, but we are meeting with marked success in the destruction of U-boats, while the near future should witness positive results from the attention which is being given, particularly by the United States and ourselves, to the problem of combating the menace by the adoption of new methods, both defensive and offensive. The best brains of British and American inventors are concentrated on this task, and we may expect almost any day to learn that fresh means have been discovered for bringing the German ambitions to nought.

Submarinism may cause us inconvenience; it may even bring hardship to our people. But it can never win the war for the Germans. In that respect it will prove as futile as Germany's military and serial strength. Apart from its limitations, and aside altogether from the steady manner in which we are making good our maritime losses, there is the other factor—the losses which we are inflicting on the enemy in our offensive operations against the U-boats. The little batch of Admiralty stories which came through on Saturday throw some light on the success of our naval and mercantile craft in this regard. We are not told the extent of the enemy's losses in submarines, and we cannot help thinking that that is a mistaken policy, for surely it would not be giving away anything if, say, every three months or so, statement were issued of the exact number of U-boats accounted for. Such information would have a distinctly cheering effect on the Allies, we are sure. But, figures or no figures, we know that we are doing well; and we may rest assured that the complete defeat of Germany's under-sea warfare is only a matter of time.

A Wise Appointment.

In view of future possibilities regarding the reform of the Empire's fiscal system, the appointment of Mr. W. A. S. Hewins as Under Secretary for the Colonies is not without its significance. As is well-known, Mr. Hewins is one of the leading spirits in the Tariff Reform movement—indeed, he has been described as one of its intellectual directors. He resigned his position as Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science to become Secretary of Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff Commission, and he has probably done more to educate the public on the antiquated character of our present fiscal system than any other living man. He has spent a life in the study of economics, and, besides the position mentioned, he has been Took Professor of Science and Statistics at King's College, London, and Teacher of Modern Economic History in the University of London. He has been a prolific contributor to standard works on political economy, on which he is justly regarded as an authority. His Parliamentary career has not been a lengthy one—he first entered the House in 1912—but that is no drawback, for, though an ardent Tariff Reformer by conviction, he is less tied to party than is the seasoned M.P. The Colonial Office is the right place for a man of his stamp, and when it comes to dealing with the Empire's post-war commercial and industrial policy his advice should be of the greatest possible value.

War or Chivalry?

Among the telegrams in to-day's issue it will be noted—and noted, we are of opinion, with mixed feelings—that the award of the Distinguished Service Order has been granted to Commander Hubert de Burgh "for rescuing Germans." It appears that the recipient commanded a destroyer, in an action in which an enemy destroyer was sunk and that "he succeeded in saving seven of the crew under heavy fire from the shore batteries and while three enemy planes were hovering overhead." It is no doubt a pretty piece of chivalry, but surely rational people have long since agreed upon the point that chivalry and war—especially war as it is now practised—are two things apart, having nothing whatever in common. That an officer should expose his own men to "heavy fire" for the purpose of rescuing the enemy is worse than absurd.

More Swedish Perfidy.

The State Department at Washington has again unearthed a piece of perfidy which, like the Buenos Aires affair revealed last week, goes far to prove that certain Swedes officials have at least very pro-German tendencies. This latest revelation is another instance of German underhand work and likewise points to the assistance which Sweden has been ready to give to the Hun, with whom apparently the Swedes have much in common. It is a case in which another Swedish Legation has been found to have been transmitting messages on behalf of the German Legation—this time at New Mexico. Like the Buenos Aires affair, this latest discovery is proved up to the hilt, and if any doubt existed it would at once be removed by the proposal that the "secret bestowal of a decoration" should be conferred upon the Swedish official in question. In face of this further evidence of Sweden's breach of neutrality, the question necessarily arises as to what the Allied Governments intend to do. It is all very well to say that the perfidy reflects only the attitude of Sweden's official class and is in no way shared by the Swedish nation. Unless the Swedish people can show that they are capable of dealing with such disgraceful state of affairs, as is revealed in the actions of certain of their officials with Germany, then they must bear the stigma attaching to such a dishonourable breach of neutrality. And if they are unable to deal with the situation, surely the Allied Governments should take steps to prevent the recurrence of such double-dealing actions.

The police report that the body of Henry Reineke, aged 49, a sugar boiler of the Sugar Refinery, has been sent to the public mortuary. The deceased resided in the quarters in Great George Street, and his body was found in the side lane below his bedroom window.

DAY BY DAY.

THE SECRET OF ETERNAL YOUTH IS THE OPEN MIND AND THE OBEDIENT HEART.—Herbert Wele.

To-morrow is the seventh anniversary of the death of Dr. Molagan, Archbishop of York.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3.27/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Religious Meeting. The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute will be conducted on Tuesday by Lieut. Sylvester Lee. The meeting is open to all women.

A Bad Scalding.

A Chinese child, aged 18 months, has been scalded to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from severe scalding, caused by the upsetting of a tub of boiling water.

Not Medicine.

Thinking he was taking medicine, a milkman in the employ of the Dairy Farm Company swallowed a quantity of sulphate of zinc. He is now in the Government Civil Hospital.

Military Outfit.

The members of the Royal Engineers Sergeants Mess, wives, and families held a bathing picnic at Dumbell Island on Saturday. A start was made from A. S. C. Pier at 1:30 p.m. Ideal weather, smooth seas going and a fine sandy beach made a delightful change. The generosity of the donors of the Services Entertainment Fund was deeply appreciated and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hart, B.A., C.E., for arranging the outing.

Murder Sequel.

It was stated by Detective Inspector O'Sullivan, at the Police Court this morning, that the man who is supposed to have murdered a woman at 23, Bonham Road last week has not been found. The woman, who was charged with being an accessory to the murder, was again brought up and Inspector O'Sullivan stated that as the principal had not been found the Hon. O.S.P. asked for the charge to be withdrawn. Mr. E. Davidson, who appeared for the woman, had no remarks to offer and his Worship (Mr. J. B. Wood) discharged the woman.

Opium Smuggler Caught.

A Japanese, the chief steward of a Japanese steamer, alighted from a tramcar outside No. 2 Police Station, on Saturday, and a District Watchman, who had become suspicious of the man, arrested him and took him to the station. Here he was searched and found to have concealed in a wide waist band 34 tins of prepared opium, containing 22 tins. When he was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, the defendant said that he was asked by some Chinese to get the opium and brought it from Hongkong. His Worship imposed a fine of \$1,500, or nine months' hard labour.

Bound Over.

Two Chinese appeared before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, one charging the other with stabbing him. The complainant had wounds in the arm and side and had been in hospital for several days. His story was that he heard a row proceeding on the floor below where he lived and he went down and interfered, because there was a man and a woman fighting. The man drew a knife and cut him. The defendant maintained that he was set upon by the complainant. His Worship thought that justice would be met by binding both the men over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour and to keep the peace.

EUROPEAN FOUND DEAD.

The police report that the body of Henry Reineke, aged 49, a sugar boiler of the Sugar Refinery, has been sent to the public mortuary. The deceased resided in the quarters in Great George Street, and his body was found in the side lane below his bedroom window.

THE GYMKHANA.

Capital Sport at Saturday's Meeting.

Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 167, 1st, \$817.60
180, 2nd, 233.60
172, 3rd, 116.80
Pari-Mutuel:—Winner: \$11.30.
Places:—1st, \$7.30; 2nd, \$12.60.

Ladies' Nomination.—Bending Race in Heats.

Competitor Nominator
Mr. F. Sutton Mrs. Sutton
Mr. F. A. Gage Mrs. Cooper
Mr. Roderick Barton Miss Lamerton
Mr. G. Morton Smith Miss Ritchie
Mr. J. H. Compton Miss Robertson
Mr. Lancelot Miss Belson

Cash Sweep:—

Ticket No. 199, 1st, \$791.00
200, 2nd, \$226.00
155, 3rd, \$113.00
Pari-Mutuel:—Winner: \$23.30.
Places:—1st, \$7.80; 2nd, \$12.40;
3rd, \$9.70.

Class Handicap: "B" Class:—
Three Quarter Mile Race.

Sir Paul's Choice Dahlia, 156lb. (Mr. Gage)
Mr. Adams' Titlemouse, 152lb. (Mr. Adams)
Dr. Forsyth's Buchanan, 151lb. (Mr. Sedgwick)

Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Whipper-in, 154lb. (Mr. Knoll)
Meers G. & G.'s First Violin, 152lb. (Mr. Sutton)

Mr. Roderick Barton's Billikin, 151lb. (Mr. Barton)

Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 100, 1st, \$802.90
51, 2nd, 229.40
5, 3rd, 114.70
Time:—1min. 38secs.

Pari-Mutuel:—Winner: \$56.
Places:—1st, \$18; 2nd, \$11;
3rd, \$11.60.

Distance Handicap: About Half a Mile.

Mr. Horsford's Bing Boy, 45 yards (Mr. Gage)
Mr. G. Morton Smith's Green Elevator, 30 yards (Mr. Sutton)

Mr. Lancelot's Sabre, 80 yards (Mr. Lancelot)
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Ben Bolt, Sir (Mr. Knoll)

Meers Both, Ross and Swick's Social Schemer, 20 yards (Mr. Adams)

Meers Thomas and Sedgwick's Tom Cobleigh, 35 yards (Mr. Sedgwick)

Mr. F. Sutton's Temple, 40 yards (Mr. Barton)

Mr. J. A. Ridgway's Sonoberry, 70 yards (Mr. Ridgway)

Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 121, 1st, \$773.50
162, 2nd, 221.00
198, 3rd, 110.50
Pari-Mutuel:—Winner: \$32.10.
Places:—1st, \$8.20; 2nd, \$8.60;
3rd, \$8.60.

One-and-a-Quarter Mile Handicap.

Mr. Murray Bain's Ploughed Field, 154lb (Mr. Knoll)
Dr. Forsyth's B-Y, 159lb (Mr. Barton)

Sir Ellis Kadocie's Pingwa Chief, 153lb (Mr. Sutton)

Meers Both, Ross and Swick's King Dick, 161lb (Mr. Adams)
Mr. Polka's Anticipation, 155lb (Mr. Sedgwick)

Time:—2min. 50.1 sec.
Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 300, 1st, \$1,014.20
82, 2nd, \$289.80
15, 3rd, \$144.90
Pari-Mutuel:—Winner: \$11.
Places:—1st, \$8.70; 2nd, \$8.00.

One-and-a-Half Mile Handicap.

Mr. Murray Bain's Ploughed Field, 154lb (Mr. Knoll)
Dr. Forsyth's B-Y, 159lb (Mr. Barton)

Sir Ellis Kadocie's Australian Chief, 154lb (Mr. Knoll)

Meers Both, Ross and Swick's Town Mouse, 146lb (Mr. Sedgwick)

Time:—2min. 24.5 secs.
Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 48, 1st, \$450.10
84, 2nd, 128.60
125, 3rd, 64.20
Pari-Mutuel:—Winner: —
\$25.80. Places:—1st, \$9; 2nd, \$5.90.

Gymkhana Stakes: Distance One mile.

Sir Paul's Windsor Dahlia, 168lb (Mr. Gage)
Sir Ellis Kadocie's Australian Chief, 154lb (Mr. Knoll)

Meers Both, Ross and Swick's Town Mouse, 146lb (Mr. Sedgwick)

Time:—2min. 24.5 secs.

Cash Sweep:—

Ticket No. 24, 1st, \$895.80
218, 2nd, 198.20
27, 3rd, 99.40
Pari-Mutuel:—Winner: \$9.10.
Places:—\$8.50.

Class Handicap: "A" Class:—
Three Quarter Mile.

Dr. Forsyth's Box, 153lb (Mr. Barton)

Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Ben Bolt, 150lb (Mr. Knoll)

Mr. Nemo's Bush Bush, 154lb (Mr. Gage)

Meers Both, Ross and Swick's King Dick, 158lb (Mr. Sedgwick)

Time:—1min. 38.2 secs.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

You could not keep up with the multifarious activities of the late Sir George Birdwood (says a correspondent to a Home paper) and anyone who knew him would have found it hard to pick out his chief title to distinction. He was a tiny old man, in appearance something between a Brahmin and a medieval scholar; and, like a famous wit of the Holland House circle a hundred years ago, he delighted in saying the sharpest things in the smallest of voices. He was a scholar whose erudition was apt to carry him into the wildest fancies; some of his contributions to the Indian magazines, in philosophy and mythology especially, made the average educated reader gasp. But there can have been few men of his time whose talk was so extraordinary, whose of record, learning, personal reminiscence, challenging speculation.

Like all rovers, Birdwood was ready to repeat his stories endlessly and in the exact detail. No one who had heard it could forget the gusto with which he told how, by the most elaborate spoof, he imposed the primrose upon the Tory party. It turned out to be the most glorious and triumphant of the century, and Birdwood made no secret of his own impish glee in its accomplishment. The obituary notices express regret that his energies were expended in literary journalism and incessant letters to the press, but if Birdwood preferred few books it was not because he lacked the power of continuous labour. He would tell an almost incredible tale of concentrated night-and-day toil over his big volumes on Indian arts and handicrafts. He was anything but a typical Anglo-Indian, but everybody recognised that only Anglo-India could have produced him.

One of the still-unresolved mysteries concerning Spain is the precise extent of its population. The returns of the latest census taken in 1913, and including the Balearic Isles, the Canaries, and Ceuta, place it at 20,255,933. Competent authorities, however, say that this figure is at least 3,000,000 short of the

CENSORSHIP CASE.

Chinese Editor and Printer Fined.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, in the case in which the editor of the Chinese newspaper the *Chung Ngai Sam Po* was charged with publishing articles which were considered to infringe the Censorship Regulations, 1917. When the case was first heard, the articles complained of were published in the Telegraph. The printer of the paper was also charged with printing the said articles.

Mr. Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, represented the Crown, and the defendant was represented by Mr. Leo D'Almada.

In giving his judgment, Mr. Wood first reviewed the articles and evidence given, and said that he thought the articles were likely to effect the peaceful relations between His Majesty's subjects and the Republic of China but he could not accept the argument that they would cause disaffection among His Majesty's subjects. He therefore proposed to record a conviction on only that part of the summons relating to the reports being likely to prejudice His Majesty's relations with a foreign Power. He was satisfied that these articles were cut from the Canton paper by the editorial scissors in the course of the day's work and that the first part was published before the editor had seen the second part. In no stage of the proceedings had the editor expressed regret at the publication, neither had he dissociated himself from the views expressed by the contributor. At any time the publication of these articles would be a gross abuse of the liberty of the press, but at the present time it might have created a grave situation. He proposed to convict both defendants, and impose a fine of \$100 on the editor, and on the second defendant, the printer, who had only committed a technical offence, he would impose a fine of \$1.

THE POPE AND GERMANY.

A Change of Attitude?

Rome, August 4.—It is stated in Vatican circles that the Pope's impartial attitude toward official Germany is undergoing a change. The Pope is reported to regret greatly the action of Germany in connection with the deported Belgians. The new attitude appears to have been adopted after the fall of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, who, just before his resignation, wrote what now is apparent was a farewell letter to the Pope, thanking him for his forbearance and favors also calling attention to the fact that the Chancellor had always tried his best to grant the Pope's demands regarding prisoners.

Although an absolute break with many is not expected at this time it is certain that the Belgian deportations are daily making more difficult the maintenance of relations. The Pope's personal position is also uncomfortable owing to the fight made by Anglo-French and Belgian Catholics, who long have claimed that the Pope was surrounded by Central Empire influences.

Commenting on the situation, Italia points out that the relations of the Vatican with the Austrian Catholics are excellent; that, whereas the German bishops have been subservient to the Government, the Austrian bishops have remained independent, and have even protested against German atrocities. The latter also resented the fact that official Germany spent large sums to Protestantize Austrian Catholics, working partly through Express Augusta.

Italia says further that Austria still desires to keep in favor with the Vatican, hoping thereby to secure a peace intermediary. This wish is encouraged by the Vatican, which has not yet lost hopes of sitting at the peace conference; also that Benedict XV is careful not to confuse his peace attempt with those now being made by Socialists.

A WELL-KNOWN PARSEE.

After a connection with Hongkong extending over thirty-four years, Mr. S. D. Setna, sole proprietor of the well-known firm of Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co., Indian yarn, opium and Indian and Chinese Products, is now leaving for Bombay for a short holiday with Mrs. Setna and his son, Corporal B. S. Setna (Right Section Machine Gun Co.). Mr. S. B. Setna came to Hongkong in 1883 and joined the firm of Messrs. Cawasjee Pallanjee and Co. first as assistant and then as manager. The latter post he occupied until 1905. After the death of his father he resigned from the firm and opened the firm of Phirozah B. Petit and Co. as manager, which he ably conducted. In 1909 the firm voluntarily closed its business and as Mr. S. D. Setna was well versed in all branches of China trade, he thought it advisable to open a firm of his own, under his own name, and has succeeded in establishing a business with India and other ports of the world. During his absence from the Colony he has appointed Mr. P. N. Cooper (sole proprietor of Messrs. Cooper & Co.) to act as manager for him.

Socially Mr. S. D. Setna has many friends in the Colony. Along with the Hon. H. E. Pollock, he is one of the original members of the Hongkong Chess Club, and he has played in club matches. The Institution of the Parsee community always found in him a liberal and sympathetic supporter, and he was equally known in these respects in other spheres. When the Zoroastrian Club was on the verge of closing he came forward and was able to put it on a sound footing. He was unanimously elected President and on his departure a "grand dinner" was given to him by members of the Zoroastrian Club. He is the first Parsee who has had the honour of being elevated by special telegram from England, to the sublime degree of "Primo" of the R.A. O. B. this was in 1904, when his friends and admirers waited on him and presented him with an address on silk and a gold watch with suitable inscription. He is the only and the first Parsee nominated to the Committee of the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong.

CONSTANT HEADACHES.

People with thin blood are much more subject to headaches than full-blooded persons, and the form of anemia that afflicts growing girls is almost always accompanied by headache, together with digestive disturbances.

Whenever you have constant or recurring headaches and pallor of the face, they show that the blood is thin, and your efforts should be directed towards building up your blood. A treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills will do this effectively, and the rich, red blood made by them will remove the headache.

Most disturbances to health are caused by thin blood than you have any idea of. When your blood is impoverished, the nerves suffer from lack of nourishment and you may have insomnia, neuritis, neuralgia, or sciatica. Muscles subject to strain are under-nourished and you may have muscular rheumatism or lumbago. If your blood is thin and you begin to show symptoms of these disorders, try building up the blood with Dr. Williams' pink pills, and see if the symptoms do not disappear as the blood is restored to normal.

You can readily obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills from any dealer, or direct one bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

HOT WEATHER HEADACHES.

A frequent cause of summer headaches is torpid liver. To stimulate the liver, dispel Constipation, sick headaches, biliousness, etc.

PINKETTES.

The dainty little laxatives, which act as gently as nature. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the via, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

CHINA'S TRADE.

Interesting Customs Returns.

The effect of the war on the value of British goods imported into China is plainly revealed by the return of imports into China during the year 1916, which has just been issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs. This mass of statistics, which runs into over 500 quarto pages, is well worth a perusal by business men who are anxious to keep apprised of the state of the commercial barometer.

The value of the foreign import trade of China last year was (net) \$16,406,935. Haikwan taels, which, though an improvement on the previous year's figures of 454,475,719, showed a great reduction on the year 1914, when the value was \$59,241,382 taels and a still further reduction on the year immediately before the war when the record figure of \$70,162,557 taels was returned.

From what everyone

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage
and
the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK
is
SAFE MILK.

from talking about his ambitions. In fact, he has none; the job in hand is his life work.

"The way the American papers have been 'playing up' the ovations which have been tendered him in France, he writes, is distasteful to him. They were not ovations to General Pershing, he says, but to the man who happened to present the United States Army in France.

"The French, he says, wished to show their enthusiasm for the United States Army and to the nation which has entered the war in their behalf and gave a royal welcome to him, not as a personal tribute, but as the only available symbol of American participation in the war.

"All of the publicity regarding him is unauthorized. Also there have been many things printed about his family which are equally so."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"HYSON,"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 17th September.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th September, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 8th October, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1917.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

NOTICE.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.
IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED
that, owing to alterations to
the supply mains to Kowloon
Peninsula, water in the distributing
mains will be cut off between
the hours of 8 P.M. on TUESDAY,
the 18th instant, and
6 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the
19th instant.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority,
Public Works Department,
Hongkong, 15th September, 1917.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT at No.
3, Jordan Road, Kowloon.
Immediate entry. Apply to
Karamaly & Co., 5, D'Aguilar
St., Hongkong.

GENERAL PERSHING.

No Political Aspirations.

Chicago, July 28.—General Pershing is in France, merely to do his best to beat the Germans. He has no political ambitions and all linking of his name with political preferment is extremely distasteful to him and members of his family.

What he wants from the people

of the United States is only co-operation in furnishing the men and munitions, not hero-worship, or thought of present or future personal reward.

This, in effect, is a summary of a letter just received from the commander of the American forces in France, by his brother, Mr. James F. Pershing, of 5527 Cornell Avenue, in which the General requests that the press of America avoid speculation on his political future and refrain from personal adulation of him, his son or his relatives.

Naval and Military Forces in

Uniform 10 cents.

Children charged Adult prices.

Gate open at 8.30 P.M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One 34 H. P.
two stroke Baitley
English MOTOR CYCLE. Been
out only for about 300 miles and
in perfect running order. Apply
to The Far East Motor Car Co.,
24, Des Voeux Road, Central.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

B.V.D.

COAT CUT UNDERVESTS;
KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS,
UNION SUITS, PYJAMAS.

Nature has created two unfailing agents of coolness to offset summer heat,—wind and wave. The ingenuity of man has evolved the third—B.V.D. Put it on, and you're more comfortable and competent for anything on the day's slate from work to play.

MACKINTOSH

a co. ltd

Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VOEUX ROAD.
TELEPHONE NO. 22.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

Stocked in all
the leading Shapes
and in
quarter sizes.

POWELL'S COLLARS

MAINTAIN THEIR

HIGH-STANDARD

Owing to the con-
tinued rise in the
exchange we are
now selling at
PER \$3.75 DOZ.

COLUMBIA



GRAFONOLAS LATEST MODELS

JUST RECEIVED

PRICES FROM \$25.00 UP.
BASED on Present HIGH EXCHANGE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC & CO., LTD.

16, DES VOEUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

D.C.L.

Malt Extract

with

Cod Liver Oil.

The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

SOLE AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,
TEL. NO. 135.

6, Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong

SHIPPING

P.&O.S.N.CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, MONTEACLE, 11,000 tons displacement, 12,000 tons displacement, Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations, Excellent Table, Reduced First Class Fare, S.S. "Monteagle" calls at M-ji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.
J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. TELEPHONE 42.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASDON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the underigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,
or to REISS & Co., Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.**MOTOR CARS**
FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE, APPLY:
EXILE GARAGE.
TEL No. 1063. DES VIEUX ROAD.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.	Kinabu Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500 Kobe, Yokohama Capt. Terada T. 12,500	THURSDAY.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, & Yokohama.	Shimoda Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000 Fushimi Maru Capt. Iriawa T. 21,000 Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000 Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000	TUES. 25th
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000 Kaga Maru T. 12,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	TUES. 25th SATUR. 10th SUN. 23rd
KOBE	Rangoon Maru Capt. Goto T. 8,000	SATURDAY. 22nd Sept.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**

SAN FRANCISCO LINE VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST & LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Salvoes from Hongkong.—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons. Leave Hongkong.

PERSIA MARU 9,000
KOREA MARU 18,000
SIBERIA MARU 15,000
TERYO MARU 20,000
NIPPON MARU 11,000
SHINTO MARU 22,000

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" outfit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINOS CRUZ,

BALEAO, CALLAO, ARIKA AND IQUIQUE.

THERENE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers Tons. Leave Hongkong.

ANYO MARU 18,500
KIYO MARU 17,200
SEIYO MARU 14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailing, etc., apply to:

T. DAIGO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Arakan | S.S. Binlang
Tjilsondar | Tjilbang

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

MANILA.....Loonggang Sat., 29th Sept. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Panam.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Koko and Melli, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war.

Particulars on application.

HANGZHOU LINE—Sailings approximately every four days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes twice weekly. Hailed agents of passenger accomodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Nanking and Yantze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodat.

ion. sailings from both ports every Saturday.

PAIHPONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Colombo when

Borneo LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-

date accommodations for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Lahut, Tawau and Labud Dair.

TIENTSIEN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

Please Apply to

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Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK

Branches, and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.

FORWARDERS.

TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

The best form in which to carry Royal Funds.

12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 6

NOTICES.

**WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.**

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT:
In, Charter Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)
This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
JELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailing from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

Java-China-Japan Lijn.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.
Agents.

**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.**

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "COLOMBIA"
s.s. "VENEZUELA"
s.s. "ECUADOR"

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHES & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:

Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

TUESDAY, 18th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Meungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Falshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

b.d. Taihan Tons 2,008. | s.s. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 23rd SEPTEMBER, 1917.

The Company's steamer

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station from the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at the Fixed Police Station for permit.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

s.s. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

b.s. SAIKAM 588 Tons, and b.s. NANNING 569 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LIN TAN and SANU. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To Be Dispatched.
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Haiphong	Loksgang J. M. Co.	18. Sept.	
Tientsin via Weihaiwei	Chipshing J. M. Co.	18. Sept.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	D. L. Co.	18. Sept.	
Shanghai	J. C. J. L.	18. Sept.	
Kobe and Yokohama	Tjibodas J. C. J. L.	18. Sept.	
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kiran M. N. Y. K.	20. Sept.	
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Shantung B. & S.	20. Sept.	
Kobe	Fushimi M. N. Y. K.	22. Sept.	
Manila	Rangoon M. N. Y. K.	22. Sept.	
Sandakan	Yuenlong J. M. Co.	22. Sept.	
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Matsusang J. M. Co.	22. Sept.	
Shanghai	Kueichow B. & S.	22. Sept.	
Kobe	Wingsang J. M. Co.	22. Sept.	
Shanghai	Nikko M. N. Y. K.	23. Sept.	
Hirano M. N. Y. K.	B. & S.	23. Sept.	
Haihong D. L. Co.	Haihong D. L. Co.	25. Sept.	
Manila	Loongsang J. M. Co.	29. Sept.	
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kaga M. N. Y. K.	10. Oct.	
Shanghai	Tjimaneek J. C. J. L.	27. Oct.	

CONSIGNERS

JOINT SERVICE
of the
"NEDERLAND" AND
"ROTTERDAM LLOYD"
Royal Mail Lines.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.
LIMITED.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

THE Steamship

"PRINSES JULIANA,"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 23rd September, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 26th September, 1917, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th Sept., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 28th Sept.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

Java-China-Japan Lijn.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"TEIRESIAS."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 8th Sept.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 20th Sept.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 30th Sept. 1917.

NOTICE.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"ANTENOR,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 8th Sept.

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No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 30th Sept. 1917.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI
KWAISHA
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLO PROFESSIONS OF
TAKAHASI, OGATA, MURABE, KISE,
KAWABE, YOSHINO, KOBIE, HAMAE,
KUTSU, SAYO, KARADA, SHIGEMI,
KAMIMURA, SUGI, and GUYUBA
Galleries
Agents for SAKITOS SOZA.

HEAD OFFICE: MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES: NAGOYA, KURE, TOKIO,
KOBE, MURORAN, HAKODATE,
KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKIO, YOKO-
HAMA, HAGYO, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOK,
HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, HAIPHONG and
CANTON.

Cable Address: "IWASAKI".

Codes: Al, A.B.A. 5th Ed., West-
ern Union, and Bentley's

AGENCIES:

CHINCHING—Meiji, GEAR-
ING & CO., MANILA—Meiji,
MACONDRA & CO., SINGA-
PORE—Meiji, BORNEO CO.,
LTD., GLASGOW—Meiji, A.R.
BROWN, MUFAMBANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to

K. KATO,
Manager,

Hongkong, No. 1, Pedder.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1917.

SHIPPING.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPIY "NEDERLAND")

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)
THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Improve Position.

London, Sept. 15.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We improved our position eastward of Westhoek. An enemy attack failed on the ground gained north-eastward of St. Julien. Hostile artillery is active northward of Langemarck.

French Drive Out Enemy.

London, Sept. 15.
A French communiqué states: We drove the enemy out of the greater portion of trench elements north of Caurieres wood which he penetrated yesterday.

Some German Claims.

London, Sept. 15.
A German official message states: Our counter-attack frustrated an English attempt at St. Julien. We ejected the French who penetrated our positions on the Somme-Sain road. We stormed a height eastward of Chateau wood and captured 300 prisoners.

Portuguese Repulse Raiders.

London, Sept. 16.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The London Regiment carried out a successful operation northward of Inverness Copse and captured an enemy strong point, making prisoners of 36 at little cost. The Durhams successfully raided westward of Cheras and captured 22. Our casualties were slight. The Portuguese repulsed raiders in the neighbourhood of Neuve Chapelle. The enemy left a number of dead and wounded. We repulsed, without loss, raiders to the southward of Armentières. Despite cloudy weather and wind favouring the enemy, our airmen dropped eleven heavy bombs on the rail station northward of Charleroi, and bombs on rail stations, billets, and encampments nearer the lines. We brought down three and drove down six enemy machines. Four of ours are missing.

Successful French Raids.

London, Sept. 16.
A French communiqué reports violent artillery at Laffaux Mill and on the right of the Meuse. The French successfully raided German trenches at Mont Haut, destroying observation posts and dugouts. Four German aeroplanes were destroyed in aerial combats.

USE OF GERMAN SHIPS.

"UNFIT" SCANDAL.

U. S. Confident of Getting all Troops to France.

Washington, July 28.—Completes confidence in the ability of the United States to transport to France as many American troops as may be necessary despite the U-boat menace, characterized today the attitude of officials in closest touch with the transportation situation. The announcement yesterday that the Navy Department had taken over sixteen of the German merchant ships seized at the outbreak of the war, including the huge liner *Vaterland*, to refit them as transports, explained the feeling to some extent. A tremendous additional tonnage for this purpose will be available when these ships are repaired and commissioned.

It is department policy to reveal nothing of troop movement plans and this has been followed in regard to estimates of the transport capacity of ships available for that work. The identity of the vessels used in taking the original expedition has never been disclosed.

American ingenuity has scored another triumph, it is understood, in getting the vessels in shape for their new service. Many were seriously damaged by their German crews before the declaration of war. The engines apparently were ruined. It appeared probable at first glance that they would have to be replaced entirely in some cases.

This has not been the fact; however. Extraordinary results with up-to-date methods of welding have been brought into play by Navy Yard forces. Cylinder heads that had been bored and then split in half have been restored to original strength in this way and refitted to the engines.

The policy of having as far as possible a military medical officer as president of each board, and of giving to the president an overriding power over his colleagues, was calculated to, and did in fact, work satisfactorily.

The policy of classifying men, not as they are at the time of examination, but as they probably will be after four months' training, was described by a medical witness as foolishness, and was moreover shown to work out badly in practice by the War Office letter of February 12, 1917, in which it was stated that "it has been represented that a large number of men who have been classified B2 by recruiting medical boards have been found quite unfit for service in that category on arrival at the units to which they have been posted."

Open Air Concert.

An open air concert is to be held in the grounds of the Helena May Institute at 8.15 p.m. on the 26th instant. Tickets of admission are fifty cents each, and refreshments will be provided free of charge.

The Papaya.

A Bulletin has been issued by the Department of Agriculture, Canton Christian College, pointing out the advantages of cultivating the papaya in South China. It has been written by Mr. George W. Groff and contains several illustrations of the fruit as grown under the auspices of the College.

POLICE RESERVIST CHARGED.

Why he Became a Spiritualist.

Portuguese Nationality as a Defence.

At the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, L. A. P. Leite, a Portuguese member of the Police Reserve Force, and an assistant in Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd. (imports department), was charged with unlawfully refusing to perform patrol duty on September 7, and also with refusing to perform extra punishment duty.

Mr. Elton Potter, as Discipline Officer of the Police Reserve, prosecuted, and defendant was represented by Mr. M. K. Lo.

Mr. Lo mentioned that his client would like an interpreter, as he was not too well acquainted with English.

Mr. Potter said that he and Mr. Lo had agreed that the prosecution need not prove the defendant's non-attendance on both the counts, and also that the defendant was duly warned. His Worship:—Will you admit that he is a constable in the Police Reserve Mr. Lo?

Mr. Lo:—I do not admit anything at this stage.

Mr. Potter said that defendant was warned to attend patrol duty on August 31, and on September 7. He did not attend either. That was the case so far as his (Mr. Potter's) view was concerned. The Police Reserve authorities regarded this as a serious case, because it was deliberate. It was not a case of stress. The constable knew well that he was due for duty. The reason for not attending duty was to be found in certain letters, one of which was written by defendant and another on his behalf by Messrs. Lo and Lo. On August 28, he wrote the following letter to Inspector Silva Neto:—"With reference to your telephonic message of this date re award of extra patrol as punishment for being absent from patrol duties on divers dates I beg to refer you to my letters to the D.S.P. of May 30, June 21, and acting D.S.P. of July 12, and to Inspector Alves of August 21." From that, his Worship would see that he had been warned and, knowing well, that he had refused duty. The second letter was written in his behalf by Messrs. Lo and Lo and was as follows:—"We have been consulted by Mr. L. A. P. Leite with reference to his position as a member of the H. K. P. R. and in particular with reference to the notice served upon him to report himself at the charge room, Yamati Police Station, at 5.50 p.m. to-day for patrol duty, which it was stated, was awarded for a punishment for being absent from patrol duty on the 9th inst. The third was that his friend had produced no evidence. The fourth was that defendant could only be punished under the Peace Preservation Ordinance.

Defendant said that he was going to rely on four grounds. The first was that defendant had resigned and was in law entitled to do so. The second was that under the law a reasonable excuse could be given for not obeying an order. The third was that his friend had produced no evidence. The fourth was that defendant could only be punished under the Peace Preservation Ordinance.

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SIR OLIVER LODGE.

GERMAN DYE-MAKERS ORGANISED.

Combination Formed Since the War.

Sir Oliver Lodge contributes an autobiographical sketch to the *Strand Magazine*, in which he tells "how I became convinced of the survival of the dead." He says:—

"As is now well-known, I have definitely ranged myself with those who, on a basis of fact and experience, have assured themselves of the continuity of existence and have pronounced in favour not only of survival of a vague and indeterminate kind, but of the definite thesis that personality and memory persist after the dissolution of bodily partnership that we call death.

The basis of this conclusion is no theoretical or philosophic argument, but is this: that after trying many other hypotheses I have been reduced by evidence to admit the simple fact that it is possible, in certain circumstances, to hold converse with, or to receive messages from, those who recently lived on this planet, in spite of the fact that they have lost their customary means of communication.

I have related recent instances of this kind of conversation in a book called "Raymond, or Life and Death"; so it has been thought of interest if I inform my friendly readers of the stages through which I reached the above conclusion.

"I want also to say that although it is not by religious faith that I have been led to my present position, yet everything that I have learned tends to increase my love and reverence for the personality of the central figure in the Gospels.

"But I started to describe the stages through which I had passed in arriving at my present positions."

St. Paul's Cathedral as a Refuge.

The crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, will hereafter be used as a shelter against aircraft attacks. It can accommodate 20,000 persons.

The Colony's Health.

During last week there were four cases of enteric fever notified (one fatal) and two occurrences of diphtheria (one fatal). All the sufferers were Chinese and one of the enteric cases was imported.

Mr. John Galsworthy recently returned to England after a long spell of hospital work in France, where, with Mrs. Galsworthy, he has been helping to nurse wounded poilus back to health ever since November last. The British authors who have been and are doing nursing work are many, including Mr. John Masefield, Mr. E. V. Lucas, Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, and Miss Beatrice Marjoribanks, but, of them all, Mr. Galsworthy's "job" must surely be unique. He has been a masseur.

"I learned massage some years ago," he said in an interview, "and 'brushed it up' before I went out. We were at an English hospital for French soldiers at Marquette. My wife looked after the linen there and attended to the correspondence, and I did the massage. It was a comparative small hospital, with about forty-five beds, and I usually had some ten cases in hand daily, and, frankly, I was never sorry when Sunday came. Most of my cases were of rheumatism; and that and shell-shock were the ailments we dealt with principally.

"The French soldier is really a wonderful fellow," Mr. Galsworthy went on. "He is so brave and cheery, and he lets you know him so well! In our hospital we had, at different times, men from almost every part, Savoyards, Parisians, men from the Midi and the Centre, Basques and Bretons, and about them all we found a sort of affectionate flexibility that let one right into their lives and thoughts.

"I found the poilus, in fact, more really knowable than our Tommies, whose jocular definiteness makes it difficult for the comparative stranger to discover what the man 'inside' is like. This is, I think, especially true of the British soldier when he's with his fellows. Get him alone and he's much more likely to expand. Both the British and the French soldier are wonderfully grateful for anything done for them, but the poilus shows it more easily; he can express his feelings better."

"Are the French soldiers optimistic?"

"They are readily depressed if the news is bad, and jubilant if things are going well. Most of our patients were manifestly 'war weary,' but this was chiefly due to the fact that many of them had been in hospital for six months, and even a year and more on end,

having been sent to us from other hospitals. The French habitually declare that there 'must not be another winter campaign,' yet I am sure, that if, unfortunately, there must, they will go through it gamely. That's in their character.

"France is still strong and wonderfully resolute. Food appeared to be more plentiful there, on the whole, than it is here.

There were some periods during the winter when supplies, especially of coal and petrol, ran short,

but that was principally due to difficulty of transport in the severe winter. And it was severe!

and \$3,781,490 for 1914, the 1915 dividend, however, being 20 per cent only, as against 19 per cent for 1914, and 18 per cent for 1913. Extensive enlargement of its plant and the rapid growth of its business at Oppau, on the Rhine, when the process of nitrogen extraction from the atmosphere had necessitated the erection of large buildings, diverted some of the profits from dividend distributions, hence the lower dividends after the war broke out.

All German chemical concerns, small as well as large ones, have been favoured with Government contracts for war supplies, so as to prevent their financial embarrassment. Industries which formerly manufactured goods in lines not available for war supplies were induced to change their plants somewhat in equipment, so as to be able to furnish some kind of war material. Thus the absence of export facilities failed to destroy German industrial competitive power, and upon the conclusion of the war this factor must again be reckoned with.

MR. GALSWORTHY ON FRANCE.

The Poils in Hospital.

Mr. John Galsworthy recently returned to England after a long spell of hospital work in France, where, with Mrs. Galsworthy, he has been helping to nurse wounded poilus back to health ever since November last. The British authors who have been and are doing nursing work are many, including Mr. John Masefield, Mr. E. V. Lucas, Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, and Miss Beatrice Marjoribanks, but, of them all, Mr. Galsworthy's "job" must surely be unique. He has been a masseur.

"The number of persons committed to prison for the first time is still distressingly large, viz., 8,814, or over 33 per cent of the total, as compared with 6,977, or 25.6 per cent, in the previous year. This, it is to be feared, indicates a considerable tendency to lawlessness on the part of the younger members of the population who have either been exempted from or not yet called up for military service.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Keeping the Enemy Busy.

London, Sept. 15.

A Russian official message states: We twice attacked southward of Pauake but were repulsed. The enemy in the region of Medug village is strongly fortifying himself. We attacked in the region of the Pakov Road and occupied Kronberg. Further southward we advanced 800 yards and occupied Peho, Keitzen and Sisera, advancing towards Lemberg. We repulsed the enemy westward of Oeua.

Our torpedo boats bombarded naval batteries on the Courland coast, where fires were observed.

Enemy Forced to Retreat.

London, Sept. 15.

A wireless Russian official message states: We captured an important position in the region of Pakov high road, near Kronberg Farm, but were repulsed. We captured a wood near Baerzick, north-westward of Husiatyn. The enemy has withdrawn to the height of the Mychkozovtsev-Vasilkovtsev line. The Turks in the Caucasus forced us back beyond the line of mountains Shiva, Rechut and Boubarash, fifty versts eastward of Vevanduza. Our pilots dropped thirteen hundred pounds of bombs, causing a conflagration at Horosemkov, between Husiatyn and Trjibovia.

GERMAN PEACE TACTICS.

London, Sept. 16.

A well informed correspondent of the "Observer" says: "The authorities in Downing Street have not failed to note the latest move of certain officials in Berlin to put the responsibility of peace manœuvres and the onset of the continuation of the war upon the British Government. They are aware that Herr Kuhlmann is leading the German people to believe that the German offers of peace emanate from a British source, whereas they are really German proposals. The intention of this manœuvre is to prepare the German public for the answer soon to be delivered to the Papal note and, by attributing the proposal to the British, to make the path of the Berlin Government easier. The authorities in this country remain adamant in their terms of peace and do not intend to waste time or words in bestowing official attention to such tactics."

GERMANY'S FIGHTING MATERIAL.

London, Sept. 14.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters states that out of a total of 14,000,000 Germany has so far mobilized 10,500,000 men. A further 700,000 can still be mobilized. The remainder are unfit, indispensable, or abroad. Germany's permanent losses are estimated at 4,000,000. The material is steadily deteriorating. The average age of the 1916 class recruits is between 16 and 17.

A HUMANE ACT.

London, Sept. 15.

Commander Dr. Bullock has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order for rescuing Germans. He commanded a destroyer in an action in which an enemy destroyer was sunk. He succeeded in saving seven of the crew while under heavy fire from the shore batteries and with three enemy warplanes hovering overhead.

AN ITALIAN ADVANCE.

London, Sept. 15.

An Italian official message states: We advanced and recaptured our line in the region of Log in the northern zone of the Isonzo-Sapientza. We took prisoners. Our airmen dropped three tons of bombs on the enemy's communications on the Carso.

SMUGGLING LEAD TO SWEDEN.

New York, Sept. 15.

The accidental smashing of a packing case on Brooklyn Pier led to a remarkable discovery by Customs Officers with regard to a consignment of 300 cases of mails consigned to Sweden. Each mail was fitted with a lead cap easily removable, which contained enough lead for the manufacture of rifle bullet. The shipping license did not mention lead.

SWEDEN AND THE RECENT DISCLOSURES.

Washington, Sept. 15.

Mr. Lansing only published the Eckhardt letter after the unsatisfactory Swedish reply to the Argentine disclosures. The British newspapers assume that Sweden, in view of her new situation, will realize the need of a more adequate statement of her position. They declare that the removal of the Secretary of the Foreign Office is not sufficient. Much more is needed to allay suspicion regarding the sources of Germany's information.

BRITAIN READY TO PUNISH PEACE INTRIGUERS.

London, Sept. 16.

It is officially announced that the Government knows nothing of the reported peace meeting of financiers in Switzerland but if it transpires that any British subjects have met enemy subjects the offenders will be punished.

THE SWEDISH ELECTIONS.

Stockholm, Sept. 15.

So far the Socialists have gained five seats and the Conservatives have lost fifteen.

AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT EXPORTATION.

Melbourne, Sept. 15.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hughes said that the exportation of wheat and flour to the Dutch East Indies was not allowed except under conditions preventing re-exportation.

THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

London, Sept. 15.

The "Daily Express" states that Mr. Steel Maitland will be appointed Secretary to the new Commercial Intelligence Bureau.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 14.

Silver is quoted at 51d. and the market is very firm. The trouble, after touching 43 is now 35 for a sovereign. The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a New York message stating that it is believed that the embargo on the export of gold and silver except under license will not be permitted to interfere with the export of silver to the Allies. It is suggested that the Treasury might sell in India and China 400,000,000 silver dollars now in the vaults for which the demand is very limited, and also give silver certificates permanent gold backing.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph")

YESTERDAY'S

TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Petrograd, Sept. 15.

Berlin has been agitated by a rumour that Great Britain has made peace overtures. The German newspapers are asserting that the Council of the rebellion, visited M. Kerensky, General Alexieff, commander of the division, tendered a resolution declaring fidelity to the Government of all regiments of the Savage Division. The Central Committee of the Baltic fleet has telegraphed to M. Kerensky, the unanimity of the crews' support to the Government. General Kaledin has been arrested near Rostoff and formally charged with insubordination.

M. Kerensky's difficulties have not finished with the collapse of the revolt, as his efforts to establish a National Government threaten to be hampered by a resolution proposed by the Maximalists and passed by the Petrograd Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates by 279 against 115 votes, accusing the middle class parties, especially the Cadets, of complicity in the revolt and declaring that they must be excluded from power: stating that a Government solely representing the proletarian peasants must be established, which should immediately proclaim a Democratic Republic and transfer land owners' estates gratis to the Peasant Committee; an institute of workers should control the industrial production and distribution of products; to ruthlessly tax capital and confiscate war profits.

The newspaper "Borska Yasnaya" states that the appointments of Generals Axleieff, Ruskiy and Dragomiroff indicate the Government's determination to prosecute the war at all costs. The appointments have made a good impression on the Allies. The War Committee is immediately assembling to formulate plans to reorganize the army and improve the moral. A special Cossack Ministry is being established with a view to enlisting the Cossacks.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph")

YESTERDAY'S

TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

London, Sept. 15.

Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph" (Continued) The settlement is continuing. A deputation of the Savage Division, which is regarded as the mainstay of the rebellion, visited M. Kerensky, General Alexieff, commander of the division, tendered a resolution declaring fidelity to the Government of all regiments of the Savage Division. The Central Committee of the Baltic fleet has telegraphed to M. Kerensky, the unanimity of the crews' support to the Government. General Kaledin has been arrested near Rostoff and formally charged with insubordination.

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W.M.THACKERAY

The THREE CASTLES

Virginia Cigarettes

The Cigarette with the Pedigree

William Makepeace Thackeray when travelling through Virginia wrote a letter home in which he said "I shall write a novel with the scene laid here - it will take me at least two years to collect my material and become acquainted with the subject. I cannot write upon a subject I know nothing of. And when 'The Virginians' was finished no true words were found therein than these:

"There is no finer Tobacco comes from Virginia
and no better Brand than the Three Castles"

W.M.Thackeray "The Virginians"

The "THREE CASTLES" Cigarettes are packed in patent air-tight tins of 50, and in packets of 10 and 20 wrapped in tin foil. These wrappings ensure the perfect condition of the tobacco in any climate

W.D.&H.O.WILLS.
Bristol & London, England.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

TRAGEDY OF AN AUTHOR.

Mr. Frank Richardson's Fear of Blindness.

Fear of becoming blind, it was stated at the inquest, led to the suicide of Mr. Frank Collins Richardson, aged 46, barrister, and the author of several brilliant novels.

Death from a wound in the throat took place at his flat in Albemarle St., W. The jury found that he committed suicide while temporarily insane.

Miss Hilda Richardson, his sister, said that Mr. Richardson had been depressed for some time. He had cataract of one eye and was afraid that it would go to the other. Her brother drank a good deal at times. Last Tuesday morning she roused him up. He said he had slept badly and wished he could die.

Alexander Gray, who used to visit and massage Mr. Richardson, said that his master suffered from neurasthenia. He seemed to have an idea that his income was diminishing owing to the war. Some years ago Mr. Richardson told him that a man had a right to take his own life if he so desired, and he had written on the subject of suicide.

NOTICE.

DURHAM
DUPLICX
DOMINO
SAFETY RAZOR
Prices complete in Case
with 6 Blades.

\$2.75

See Our Window Display.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 18th September
1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture
comprising:-

Tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, black-wood tables, teapots, flower stands, teak writing tables, book-cases, glass cabinet, card table, white lace curtains, carpets, rug, etc, etc.

Teak extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboards, dinner wagons, ice chest, dinner service, electro-plated ware, cutlery, glass ware, etc, etc.

Double cherrywood and single iron bedsteads, single and double wardrobes, dressing tables, wash-stands, toilet crockery, etc, etc.

Also

1 Underwood Typewriter in fine condition.

2 Remington Typewriters.

On view from Monday the 17th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS'

1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Duddell Street.

Hongkong 1917 SEPTEMBER 1917.

NOTICES.

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL, KOWLOON.

PROFESSOR DANENBERG
will give Pianoforte Lessons
at the School once a week during term.

All enquiries about arrangements, for pupils of the School or others, to be addressed to the Head Mistress.

ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER
ASAHI BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED TOKYO JAPAN

POST OFFICE.

Mails for Europe via Suez are despatched as opportunity offers but only correspondence specially marked is forwarded by that route and no particulars of such mails can be given.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Fatschan, Chon Chuang, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Registered and Parcel mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

MAILS DUE.

The a.m. SHANTUNG, with the Siberian Mail (London 26th July) is due to arrive to-morrow.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Weihaiwei & Tientsin — Per CHI-PING, 17th Sept. 3 p.m.

Haiphong — Per LOKSANG, 17th Sept. 5 p.m.

Saigon — Per ROTORUA, 17th Sept. 5 p.m.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

American & European Mail, Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Hongkong United States Central & South America & Europe via Vancouver — Per 18th Sept. Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.]

Straits, Batavia, Surabaya & Sourabaya — Per PRINCESS JULIANA, 18th Sept. 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow — Per HAI-TAN, 18th Sept. noon.

Shanghai & N. China — Per SUNNING, 18th Sept. 3 p.m.

Australian Mail, Philippines Islands, Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea via Thursday Island — Per 18th Sept. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.]

St. John's, Newfoundland — Per 18th Sept. 10 a.m.]

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Taichow — Per 18th Sept. 10 a.m.]

Taikoo — Per 18th Sept. 10 a.m.]

Taiping — Per 18th